Long and Interesting Career of an American on Foreign Lands and Seas.

Cut and Bruised by Pirates, He Recovers and Reaches the Sandwich Islands, Where, in Time, He Gains Official Distinction.

Capt John H. Brown, health officer of the Sandwich Islands and formerly a resident of this city, is making a brief visit to his old home. He is nearly six feet in height, sixty-seven years and never had a day of sickness in his life, except in cases of bodily injury. He tips the beam at 220 pounds. The first impression that me gains from meeting him is that he is a man with a series of interesting chapters comprising his life's history. "Yes," said he to a Journal reporter yesterday, "I am home on a little pleasure trip, and yet I believe I shall be glad longer paid by business men. Special litigation, when I get back to the islands, for I find my attachment for them grows as I leave their shores. But that is neither here nor there with me now, for I am here in America, and will not rest content until I leave."

"You would not refuse, I suppose, to speak somewhat in detail of the country in which you have lived so long, and to touch upon your past history a little?" was asked.

"Well, I cannot promise you much of my past history. I have had a career that would seem thrilling to the small boy of to-day, who laughs and grows fat on dime novels. But as to the country itself, you are welcome to ask any questions you choose. You must, however, overlook any stammering on my part, for I am accustomed to speak the native tongue, and the American words do not come out fluently at all times. I left this country in 1839 and sailed direct for the coast of Africa, but hoally drifted over to China. You need not inquire what my business in Africa was, it was pirate. That was in 1842 when I sailed to China In the 'Hannah,' under Captain Shaffer, and got a cargo which we were going to carry over to Mexico. We sold both the cargo and the vespel and returned to China. I then became enraged in the opium business-I am not ashamed o deny it, for at that time it was a very lucralive employment. It was while we were in this business that our vessel was captured by the pirates. We were sailing up the Tigris river, making but little headway, as there was no wind. Just as we reached the well-known place called the Forts, we saw the huge vessel of the pirates bearing down on us. Our vessel was but a small frigate, and had no means of propelling herself but by her sails. It was dark, but we could see the men on the other boat throwing out their heavy sweeps—great oars that rewe could see the men on the other boat throwing out their heavy sweeps—great oars that required eight men to handle. When they overtook he and came near enough to our side, they hurled their grappling irons out, aiming to catch our pails. I have here on my finger a scar that I received from the sharpened point of one, which jagged me as I tried to throw it overboard. I nevershall forget that night. Shortly after we were captured—indeed, before the pirates had boarded our boat—the moon came out and cast a most weird light over the whole scene. The side of their vessel was so high above ours as it came alongside that I remember I could not reach the top. But in a few seconds our deck was awarming with men. Many of our erew jumped overboard, many were pushed over, and all the rest but the captain and myself were killed. The pirates left the captain as dead, and, in tact, thought he was dead. They slashed and cut at me, thinking I would die, I suppose, and as a farewell security to that end slashed and cut at me, thinking I would die, I suppose, and as a farewell security to that end they burned my breast through to the bone. It was the most terrible agony I have ever suffered. No words of mine can begin to adequately picture it. After the pirates left us I had strength enough left to let the anchor-chain run out and head the boat for Macoa, a Portuguese settlement near by. A good breeze caught is, and we sailed into port with a crew, that had once been forty-two, diminished to two. Captain Cheever and I were the only survivers. I was then taken to the Sandwich islands by the United States frigate Brandwins, under Commodore I there I have been ever since."

"Arriving at the islands, did you at once find it easy to secure work!"

"On, yes. I began to clerk in a store, and in

1854. From that time on I was employed by the government. I was sheriff of the isle Oahu until 1862, when I took charge of the government jail.
Soon afterward I was elected health officer of
the kingdom, and that position I now hold. It is
nearly identical with your health board here in
this country. Under me are four men, who make
regular reports of all burials and cases of sickness.
No burial can be legally made on the islands
without a certificate from me. I have to handle
all cases of sickness on the islands, but I can
tay that I am not at all fearful of catching any my that I am not at all fearful of catching any af the terrible diseases so prevalent in that re-

"You refer to leprosy, I suppose," the reporter "Yes; but the fewer questions you ask of me regarding the disease the better. I do not want to say a single word against the islands, and gere I to picture some of the sights I have seen,

"Is it existent to any great extent to-day mong the people!"

"To a much greater extent than I would wish. But it is completely under control. It is isolated, and thus prevents any possibility of its preading. All lepers are taken to the Island of Molokai, which can only be approached by the sea. Here they live in small wooden houses built expressly for their use. C. R. Bishop, a prominent banker of Honelulu, has lately contributed \$15,000 toward putting up an immense ributed \$15,000 toward putting up an immense accepital for their treatment."

"How does the disease first manifest itself?"

"In may ways. As a general rule, first on the face. The cheeks are marked by a glossy, shiny appearance. The eyebrows fall out, and almost always the lobe of the ear becomes swollen. This is a peculiar but almost invariable symptom. The skin becomes knotty and drawn. Then the hands are attacked. The fingers become crooked and seemingly cramped. In a short time their ends begin to drop off in small fragments, and from that time on the disease progresses. I never have seen a leper whose progresses. I never have seen a leper whose whole hand was entirely gone, for the reason that before that stage of the disease the patient, as a rule, dies. This is the common form of its appearance, although the time and manner often

"What care is given to the leners?"

"What care is given to the leners?"

"Oh, there are many people who do nothing but attend to their wants. There are but few foreigners who are attacked. Father Darnian, a Catholic priest, who for fifteen years ministered to them, is now on the island in the last stages of the terrible disease. Sisters of Charity do almost all the work of nursing and attending to their wants, but they seem to be free from the attacks of the disease itself. Leprosy is considered contagious in that country, and yet I have known of some remarkable cases where it was not. There is one woman in pur city, who has married three times, and all of her husbands have died of leprosy, but she has escaped thus far. Such cases are rare, however. Men and women alike are affected. Children seldom are, aithough they have a regular hospital in Molokai. But the disease is disappearing. This is due wholly to its effectual isolation on the island Molokai. Our sanitary methods are the best, but it will lake years to exterminate leprosy."

"What is the first impression an American gains from a visit to the Sandwich Islands!"

"We are distinctly American in our ideas and sustoms. Our methods of living are almost identical with those of this country. Our climate is of course more steady, ranging from 72 to 85 degrees—never above and seldom below. We have a rairy season, but are no more liable to rain during that season than you are here at any time. We never have floods at all. Our crops are wholly made up of sugar-cane and rice. Farming is carried on extensively, covering nearly all the available land. One great difference between the islands and this country is the houses. Having no frost in the islands, we build entirely of wood. All the houses are but one story high, but are spread over a great deal of ground. Other than these minor differences, one would think the Sandwich Islands and America were under one flag."

"The language, of course, is far different?"

"Oh, certainly, the languages vary. The island alpha

language there until the missionaries went there in 1822. They first formulated an alphabet, and the natives were quick to take it up. They are a very superstitious people, indeed, but the good will of the highest chiefs was obtained by the missionaries, and their task was thereby much easier. For instance, no native had ever descended into the crater of Kilanea, a volcano near by, until a missionary persuaded a chief to go down with him. By such means a foot-hold was secured, and the language is to-day a universal coe."

"Do the usual marriage customs prevail there

"Just the same. Couples are married in pre-

A GLIMPSE AT ADVENTURE try. This is another result of the work of the missionaries, and the chastity of the women is as highly valued as it is in America. Our peo-ple are highly educated. We have as good schools as you can find in the world. Our peo-ule lack the energy that one finds here, but they have the same high ideals of life." Captain Brown is away from his post on a ninety-days' leave of absence, and will leave this he will leave for Honolulu.

SCARCITY OF LARGE FEES.

How Lawyers Make Money When There Are but Few Big Retainers to Secure.

A leading attorney said to a Journal reporter yesterday, that the days of fat fees for lawyers in Indianapolis are gone. "Large fees," he continued, "are rarely gained now. Occasionally an attorney for a large estate manages to get a considerable sum for his services, and a few men who are settling large trusts are well paid, but heavy fees for ordinary litigation are no demanding time and research, commands a price commensurate with the pocket-book of the

"Is there any regular scale of prices followed by attorneys?" he was asked. "No, we nearly all have a sliding scale of prices, like physicians, and if no prior arrangement has been made, when the case is concluded and a settlement called for, the means of the client and the result of the suit enter into calculations. In damage suits the fee of the attorney for the plaintiff invariably depends upon the amount recovered. An agreement is made that he shall have a certain per cent of the amount recovered, and if he fails to procure judgment he gets nothing for his services. In criminal cases the sum is generally agreed upon at the outset, and a portion of the amount demanded before the case is taken is paid to the attorney. The fees in that branch of legal work do not compare with the amounts paid here for defense in the earlier days of Criminal Court practice. In former days, when crime was much more prevalent than now, our best criminal lawyers were remarkably well paid. I know several who each received a fee of \$5,000, and I am told that double that amount has been paid by one or two men to attorneys who had them acquitted of

"Is Indianapolis a good field for young lawis work for young men of integrity, energy and brains. They cannot expect, however, to reap
the harvest of ten or fifteen years ago. A fair
living may be made here in the practice of law
by an energetic man, but it is no longer an avenue for rapid accumulation of wealth. There
are many attorneys of good repute who are
never seen inside the court house, and are never heard of in connection with cases of any interest to the public. They live from year to year, picking up crumbs from one source or another. Many of them do not make a living out of law practice alone, but have an interest in some other business that yields them an income. There are scores of attorneys' offices where the business is exclusively confined to the management of estates. These men are seldom seen, except in the Pro-"What kind of litigation is most common

"Divorce suits, I should think. They are very abundant, and growing more numerous all the time. There are quite a number of firms that make a specialty of divorce business, and it is said that they sometimes incite domestic disturbances for the purpose of getting a case. The minimum charge for obtaining a decree is \$25, but when a contest arises the fee frequently reaches from \$100 to \$250. In cases where the parties are well up in social circles lawyers frequently charge as much as \$500 for their services." "Commercial and railroad litigation pays best,

"Yes, nearly all large business houses make sailed into port with a crew, that had once been forty-two, diminished to two. Captain Cheever and I were the only survivers. I was then taken to the Sandwich islands by the United States frigate Brandwing, under Commodore States frigate Brandwing, under Commodore "Arriving at the islands, did you at once find it easy to secure work!"

"Arriving at the islands, did you at once find it easy to secure work!"

"On, yes. I began to clerk in a store, and in 1848 I came to California in the employ of Messrs. Brewer & Co., returning to Henol uin 1854. From that time on I was employed by the annual contracts for the the handling of their

INDIANA HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Good Work That Is Being Accomplished in Preventing Cruelty to Animals.

Special Agent Elster has made the following report to the board of directors of the Indiana Humane Society, for the month of June:

Classified as follows:

Horses with sore backs or shoulders..... 4
Starved or underfed animals..... Lame horses or mules..... Shoes out of repair Collars out of repair.
Horses bought and killed.
Calves placed with mothers. Seating goats..... Abandoned animals..... Chickens watered..... Cruelty to children.....

The society desires to express its thanks to the members of the police force far their assistance in the work. Very valuable service has rendered by the patrolmen to the society, among whom may be mentioned officers Slate, Spears, Page, Miller, Shafer and Temple. One of the prosecutions referred to in the special agent's report was brought against two men for overdriving a horse, owned by the liveryman. Joseph Lewark. The men drove from Broad Ripple, and were under the influence of liquor. The warrant was sworn out by the secretary before Justice Judkins, and judgment was confessed by defendants, and the fine and costs paid by them. The society is ready to prosecute anyone who overdrives or cruelly

prosecute anyone who overdrives or cruelly basts livery or other horses. Every season a number of horses are almost driven to death by persons either under the influence of liquor or who are so inhuman as to totally disregard any rights the horse has to just treatment. If possible, the society propose to put a stop to this.

Real Estate and Building.

The real estate market presented no unusual features the last week. The volume of business showed a considerable increase over the previous week, and dealers say that there are still plenty week, and dealers say that there are still plenty of inquirers for desirable property. Those who want to buy outnumber those who will sell at reasonable prices, and for that reason the market is not as active as it might be. During the week seventy-two deeds were recorded, representing property valued at \$130,526. The only deed of importance recorded was that conveying the old Franklin Insurance building to Ohio capitalists. The property that is changing hands consists almost exclusively of building lots in the many suburbs of the city. The first real estate auction sale of the season will occur to-morrow afternoon, when lots in will occur to-morrow afternoon, when lots in Lincoln Park will be offered to the public. The sale is to begin on the grounds at 3:30 o'clock. The lots to be sold lay between Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Meridian street and Talbott avenue. Robert Martindale & Co. have charge of the sale. As yet there are no indications of a decrease in the building boom. During the week twenty-nine permits for new atructures were issued, calling for an outlay of \$22,100.

Trial for Murder Set.

The trial of John Heitkam, indicted for the murder of Frank Arnold two months ago, has been set for next Wednesday, in the Criminal Court Yesterday a special venire was issued for thirty-six men from whom a jury will be selected. Heitkam, it will be remembered, quar-reled with Arnold over a girl, and in a fight struck him in the head with a stone. Griffith & Potts will defend the accused, and John Dun-can will assist Major Mitchell in the prosecution.

Texas Cattle Fever. Dr. Killbourne, veterinarian connected with the National Bureau of Animal Industry, is in the city. He will visit Tipton and Howard counties to make an investigation of the reported outbreak of Texas fever among the cattle of

New hat-racks at Wm. L. Elder's.

INCIDENTS OF EARLY YEARS

How Personal Difficulties Were Adjusted by the Pioneers of the County.

Fights That Aroused the Town and the Scenes that Amused the Curious When Indianapolis was a Growing Village.

The pioneer population of Marion county was not turbulent or lawless even in the reckless moods inspired by "Bayou Blue"-the earliest native whisky, manufactured in the woods where West Indianapolis is now-but it was pugnaclous, each little neighborhood in itself, and if the fighting spirit spread into a collision of neighborhoods the fight ended the ill feeling instead of making a long and bloody feud in the Kentucky fashion. It happened sometimes that ndividual en counters were held under a like restraint, to prevent the implication of friends and a disturbance of the peace. Not long after the erection, in 1823, of the Yandes & Wilson mill, on the bayou, near the line of the present Belt road, a difficulty occurred between Andrew Wilson, a partner in the mill and brother-in-law of Mr. Yandes, the other proprietor, and a man by the name of Zadock-universally called "Zedek"-Smith. Mr. Wilson was one of the best-known and best-liked men in the countya great wag, an ardent Whig later on, and a generous neighbor. He didn't want his difficulty with Smith to make any greater disturbance than could be helped, so he proposed that he and Smith should go alone to the deep woods south of the mill, and fight it ought without any witnesses or friends. The challenge was accepted, and the fight was "fit," but who "whipped," or "was whipped," was never known to the dying day of the combatants. The writer, who was always on the best possible terms with "Uncle Andy," asked him once how the Zedek-Smith fight came out. He laughed, and said it was so long ago he had forgotten. Another of these solitary backwoods duels was fought by Jim Smith, a big, plucky tailor of the town, and Capt. Alex. Wiley, father of the late Wm. G. Wiley, and the first man to bring a billiard table to Indianapolis. He was a tailor by trade, too, but put in more of his time on suits of cards than on suits of clothes. When their quarrel reached the fighting point, it was proposed by one or the other that they should go down to the State-house ground-an open common then-and fight it out alone. The fight was fought out, but like the earlier one, no one ever learned who was victor. Those who saw the return from the war were satisfied that the affair was a good deal like the memorable fight of "Davy Crockett" and "Bill Crowder:" We fought half a day, and then agreed to stop it, For I was badly licked, and so was Davy Crockett.

But the fighting was not commonly as chivalric as this. The usual "line of action" was a ring of spectators with the combatants inside, striking, kicking, biting, gouging, scuffling, down or up, as they could make it, till one or the other "hollered." There were no seconds, bottle-holders or umpires, and no Marquis of Queensbury rules for backwoods fights, and combatants were sometimes badly hurt. A young "Waterloo"—the west side of Perry township, on the river—champion by the name of township, on the river—champion by the name of Eit Glympse, had his thumb so badly "chawed" by an antagonist that he lost it, or the use of it,

completely. Somewhere about 1842 a scene at ence comical and disgusting was witnessed at the southeast corner of Washington and Meridian streets. Some years before Judge Blackford had built him a little block of one-story frame business houses. That next to Meridian street was occupied by a stove dealer, a Mr. Grover, who had a porch extending from the house wall to the gutter, covering the sidewalk, which was made the repository of some of the heavy ware that the repository of some of the heavy ware that would have encumbered the store-room. One summer day in this "memorial year," a country man, who had tackled Collins's liquor with the usual results, staggered into the covered porch, and, dropping down on a handy store box, went to sleep. A tramp, or scamp, probably largely compounded of both elements, came along, and seeing the sleeping farmer, with nobody in sight that appeared to notice him, he attempted to rifle the latter's pockets. This awakened the half-resuscitated victim of the Collins bar, and he resisted forcefully enough to prevent the "inchoate" thief from getting away, or getting his hand out of the breeches pocket he was exploring. The altercation that followed grew noisy and attracted a little crowd of Washington-street passengers, who were told by the victim that the other fellow was trained to ach him and by the letter low was trying to rob him, and by the latter that the half-conscious "soak" had cheated him a little while before, and was keeping the remnant of the fraudulent transaction in that pocknant of the fraudulent transaction in that pocket, and he meant to take it away. So the two were scuffling about under Grover's porch, among the stoves, and plows, and empty boxes, one holding tight the other's breeches pocket, and the other swearing, and staggering, and stumbling in a very ludicrous way. Some of the little crowd of on-lookers knew the countryman for a respectable farmer in his normal condition, and naturally enough believed his story against that of the fellow they didn't know. The result of this state of things was that in a minute or two old turning and rotten that in a minute or two old turnips and rotten apples began to rain rapidly on the thief, when the chance offered without risk to the other, and two or three men went up to the struggling couple and forced them apart. Then a divided force surrounded the porch, some at each end and some along the curb, and eggs and rotten vegetables beat the thief back and forth through about as unpleas-

ant a gauntlet as any man ever had to run outside of an Indian camp. He was kept under this malodorous fire for two or three minutes, till his hair, face and clothing were all smeared with eggs and "rot" of one kind or another, and then the south end of the porch was opened and he was allowed to break through and take a "bee-line" for the creek at Morris's hill to clean was out of range of the mob's ammunition.

TROUBLES OF THE HATTER.

People Hard to Please, Although Particular Care Is Taken to Suit Everybody.

"What's the average size of the hats that you sell?" asked a Journal reporter of a leading hat

"Well, I should say about seven. That, I think, would cover the convolutions of the ordipary man's brain. Anything below that I would regard as a little small for an average-sized man, while if you get up into 71, 71 and 71 you are somewhat above the average. And now here's a point I have observed. I don't know whether that's the experience of other hatters or not, but it is mine. . The fellow that wears a 62 or a 61, or the one who takes a 71 or 72 is usually just a little harder to suit than the average man. When I see a fellow coming in that weighs 200 or 225, and he straightway calls for a 61 hat to keep the sun off of his pate, I generally say to myself, well, this man's going to be hard to deal with, and he generally is. He is stubborn. There is too much of his head below his ears, and it does about as much good to rea-son with some such customers as it does to try to knock down a brick wall by firing green peas

"How about the man with the big head?"
"Oh, he's often as hard to deal with as the other man. He delights to walk into a hat store and have the clerk rustle through all the boxes, high and low, and then announce to him with sadness that he hasn't anything big enough for him in the styles that he wants. He rather takes it as a compliment to his ability to think that he is able to discomfit a clerk in that that he is able to discomfit a clerk in that kind of style, and he never fails to observe, 'Well, I always have had trouble in getting a hat to fit me, even from childhood. Why don't you keep men's sizes here? Do you know how I took a fellow down once that talked that way! I couldn't help it, he made his remark with such a supercilious, condescending, crushing air. I thought I'd be doing him a service by calling his attention to that old couplet, 'little head, little wit, big head not a bit,' and observing that I had found that in my trade to be strikingly true in a good many cases. He was going to obliterate me then and there, but concluded he'd withdraw his 'large' patronage instead." patronage instead."

"Who originates the styles in hate!"
"Well, that is a point upon which the public is not generally informed. There is in the United States an association of hat manufacturers. They meet twice a year, I believe, at which time matters of style are taken up and discussed, and blocks adopted. Everything goes according to the silk hat. If that is low crown, high crown, wide rim, close roll or loose roll, every other style of hat is governed accordingly. Blocks are agreed upon, as I said, and on a certain day they are sent out to all manufacturers. Well-known makers don't get their blocks any quicker than the most insignificent men in the association. It is a sort of an agreement to have a fair start and then all can take care of themselves after that. In this way the styles originate, though I be-

lieve patterns are frequently copied from England. I think the Londoners are our models. There isn't a great deal of room for variations in men's headgear, however. It's nothing more than an oscillation between high crowns and low crowns. and wide brims and narrow brims. That's about the extent of the field, unless you consider some little differences in colors. It is a good deal like the styles in pantaloons. There it is only a question of big legs and tight legs. The field is somewhat limited, and man's ingenuity in both cases has to work in somewhat circumscribed limits."

The Gas Trait Subscriptions. The executive and can yassing committees of the Consumers' Gas Trust Company met last night at the Builders' Exchange to hear the reports of the canvassers to the \$250,000 of additional stock of the company. They'e was a good attendance and a feeling of general interest in the work on the part of those present was displayed. Several of the districts did not report, however, and it was evident from the reports from some districts that there is a feeling smong the people of too much assurance that this work will be carried through without much work. The reports showed that there have been \$46,875 subscribed to the additional stock to date. In order to arouse the popular interest, there will be a mass meeting held at the corner of Ninth street and Central avenue, on Thursday night, which will be addressed by Mr. H. H. Hanna, Mr. John P. Frenzel, and other good speakers. It is desired that all the people in the north end of the city attend the meeting. The committees will meet again Wednesday evening at the Builders' Exchange, and all canvassers and members of the committee are expected to be present.

A Young Desperado. William Starr, aged seventeen, was before the Mayor's Court yesterday as a fugitive from justice, he having escaped from the House of Refuge a short time ago. Patrolmen Manning an Hostetter found him Friday in an Indianola saloon, and, after a severe struggle, succeeded in securely conveying him to the station house. At the time of his capture he was drinking a glass of beer, and told the officers that he was Arthur Swisher. Becoming angry at being questioned, he hurled a beer-glass at Patrolman Manning, following the attempt up by leveling a revolver at his head. Manning thrust it away, and, with the assistance of Hostetter, disarmed the lad. On being searched, Starr had \$22 on his person, besides a gold coin that is believed to be the one taken from the house of Adolph Leutz, on West North street, a few nights ago.

Three Ladies Injured. While the two daughters of W. F. Rupp were driving in a buggy yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of the Union Depot their horse was frightened by a band which was playing theres and, becoming unmanageable, broke into a rue up Meridian street. At the Washington-sweet corner the animal knocked down Mrs. Hunter and Miss Van Syckle, of Warren township, and Miss Carrie Miller. They were severely injured. The buggy was thrown over, but its occupants were uninjured beyond a few bruises. Miss Miller was removed to the hospital in Kregelo's

To Preserve the Shade Trees. Recently so many people have been hitching horses to shade trees along the streets that Superintendent Travis has instructed the patrolmen to enforce the ordinance prohibiting it. Complaint has come to the Superintendent especially concerning the trees on North Delaware street, near the market-house, where many have been destroyed. Special attention will be given to people who are in the habit of hitching their borses to these trees.

Some Explanations. Itain't religion wot makes folks carry de growler in er basket on de Sabbath. It's respec Ryan, The Hatter, is now offering special bargains in summer hats. De faith cure may be all right in its way, but it 'll need a heap o' practice befo' it takes de place o' pills and pa'ago'ic.

In Spite of the Law-The city attorney can make a merchant take down a sidewalk sign but when a man has the ability of Norb Landgraf, the Y. M. C. A. merchant tailor, to make such a splendid suit of clothes, every customer becomes a walking sign. of the excellence of his handiwork. Fact!

Ahead of Our Record-

We have up to date sold more New Perfection Refrigerators than we sold last season. We guarantee perfect satisfaction—buy the best. Rapid Ice-cream Freezers more popular than ever. Sprinkling Hose, Hose Carts, Cherry
Seeders, Fruit Presses, Screen Doors, Window
Screens and Wire. Goods delivered to any part
of the city.

HILDEBRAND & FUGATE,
52 South Meridian street.

Hot Weather Is Now Here-We have the "Success" stoves for artificial or natural gas; "Alaska" hardwood dry-air refrig-erators, better than the best and as cheap as the cheapest; "Quick Meal" gasoline stoves; "Economy" ice-cream freezers—the cheapest in the mar-ket Wm. H. Bennerr & Son. 38 S. Meridian st.

During the rebuilding of our store we have placed on sale

BARGAINS

In our line of goods in order to reduce stock as much as possi-

WM. HÆRLE 4 W. Washington St.

BY ORDER OF COURT.

Nothing held in reserve. Must be sold. The crowds of customers who have thronged the store for the past week is proof positive of the BARGAINS OF-FERED.

Next week will rival its precedessor, as the most astonishing bargains will be offered in first-class goods and in the following departments:

Silk Department. Dress Goods Dep't. Cloak Department.

Spring and Summer Wraps and Jack-Must be sold.

Umbrellas and Parasols At less than one-half manufacturers' cost.

Millinery Dep't,

Consisting of flowers, feathers, tips and the most magnificent line of ribbons and novelties in the State. Must be sold in order to reduce stock.

Don't fail to attend this sale, as the stock must be closed out with the next ten days to pay creditors.

H.N. SPAAN, Assignee.

A PLACE FOR VISITORS

Whether from home or abroad, the place for visitors is the undersigned. On seven floors, with elevator connection, we have our stock displayed. We have a large and eloquent contingent of clerks, who will unroll the goods and show them in the most attractive shape; and there is always the "Dark Room," which is worth anybody's while, no matter what State he hails from. The like of this room is very rare. Its superior is not to be found.

ASTMAN, SCHLEICHER,

THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE STATE

CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL-PAPER.

NEW SUPPLY The new "Duchess" Novel, "The Honourable Mrs. Vere-

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO

ker," 25 cents.

LITHOGRAPHS

Neatly framed, now ready for distribution, at H. LIEBER & CO.'S

ART EMPORIUM

82 East Washington St. No stranger should leave the city without one.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE In sums to suit, from \$200 to \$10,000. On City Property and Farms in Marion County.

Terms Liberal. No Delay.

C. E. COFFIN & CO

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE, 13 rooms and all modern conveniences, on St. Joe street, near Meridian street, \$5,000.

COTTAGE HOUSE AND LARGE LOT, on Lincoln avenue, near Bellefontaine, \$2,600.

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE on Walcott street, near Washington, for \$1,550.

VACANT CORNER LOT on Ruckle street, 51x135, LOT on Greenwood street, \$500.

And other properties, both improved and vacant, in all parts of the city.

PRATHER & HANCKEL 66 East Market Street.

Now in full operation and becoming daily more interesting, on account of the many bargains offered. We

want to reduce the stock before removing, on or about Aug. 15, to

158 and 160 EAST WASHINGTON STREET

Wash Dress Goods.

Lawns, all good styles, at 212c.
Fine Persian Lawns at 5c, worth 10c.
Orinkled Seersuckers at 5c.
Ginghams and Seersuckers at 8c, worth 10c.
Sateens at 8c, worth 1212c.
French Sateens at 2212c, worth 25c. White Goods, Embroideries, Etc.

Nainsock Checks, special lot, at 9c.
Reduction in Laces.
India Linens, special lot, at 10c.
Swiss and Hamburg Flouncings at reduced prices.
Cream Lace Flouncings at 25c, formerly 50c,
Swiss and Hamburg Embroideries at reduced prices.

Black Spanish Lace Flouncings reduced to 20c. Valenciennes Lace Flouncings reduced to 68c. Lace Curtains. Lace Curtains, formerly \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4 and \$5, reduced to \$1.50, \$1.88, \$2.25, \$3 and \$3.75. Parasols

Reduced to 15c. Silk Mitts. Ladles' and Misses' Pure Silk Mitts reduced to 10c. Belts, Fans, Etc.

ribbons, 25c per set. Gents' Lawn Ties reduced to 5c a dozen. Boys' Waists reduced to 10c. Children' Lace Caps reduced to 8c. One line No. 16 Fancy Ribbons reduced to 15c. Reductions in Muslin Underwear, Fabric Skirts, Children's White Dresses, etc. Reductions in Felt and Piush Covers, Scarfs, Lame brequins, etc. Reductions in Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc.

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Ladies' Belts reduced to 6c. Ladies' Silk Windsor Until 11 o'clock. DEDERT SUDBROCK &

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